underlying the Bill. I never knew that you were putting it to the vote of the House. I thought it was a Motion for the Bill being taken into consideration."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" After putting the Motion before the House, I sat down and allowed some time for hon. Members to speak. The hon. Member did not rise up then."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Leader of the Opposition came late to the House and he has missed the bus. The whole question is over. The Motion was put to the vote of the House and carried."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I wanted to say only this much on the Bill, Sir. In view of Article 45 of the Constitution of India, we should not tinker with this problem of Education. We must have a comprehensive Bill to implement Article 45 which says that within a period of ten years we should have all boys and girls up to 14 years properly educated. This is all I wanted to say before the Bill could go before the Select Committee. I hope the Select Committee will see to it that the Bill is so amended as to implement Article 45 of the Constitution. It should enable the Government to introduce free compulsory education within the course of ten years."

(2) THE MADRAS JUTE (CONTROL OF PRICES AND SALES) BILL, 1950 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1950).

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move—

'*That the Madras Jute (Control of Prices and Sales) Bill,* 1950 [a] (*L.A. Bill No.* 4 *of* 1950), *as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.*'

The necessity for this piece of legislation is fully explained in the statement of objects and reasons given in the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were put separately and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Sir, I move—

'*That the Madras Jute (Control of Prices and Sales) Bill,* 1950, *be passed into law.*'"

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Jute (Control of Prices and Sales) Bill, 1950, be passed into law . . .'"

11-30 a.m. * DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I want to make a few general observations. Surely this is a Bill which seeks to control the price and sale of jute in the Madras State. I have been saying in this

a Printed as Appendix I on pages 699–700 infra.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

House and that too very often that whenever you have a control Bill, when you introduce control on anything, you must also have a plan to decontrol because the object of control should be decontrol. Now, I ask the Government whether they have a plan to decontrol that which we are now seeking to control? I have not heard anything from the Hon. Minister. He did not say anything at all whether the Government hoped that in the course of a short period they will be able to repeal this Act and decontrol what is now controlled as a consequence of measures adopted and steps taken by this Government. Have the Government anything in view, any plan, any measure in view, by which they will decontrol what is going to be controlled now? Sir, you will find that according to clauses 8 and 9 the punishment for offences under this Act will be imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years. Government take a serious view and a serious punishment is provided for. Have Government thought of producing jute in the State? (The Hon. Sri C. Perumalsami Reddi: 'Yes, Sir.') I was told the other day that the Travancore and Cochin Union is making an experiment in this behalf. Now, I want to know whether the Government of Madras have drawn up any plan for the production of jute. Have they surveyed the area under jute in this State? Have they found out any area in this State where jute could be raised successfully? How many years will it take to produce jute in this State? Have the Government any idea at all about what the consumption of jute and jute products is in this State for the last ten years? When the Government comes forward with a control measure providing for imprisonment for infringement of the provisions under the Act, I expect the Government to know what exactly is the quantity of jute that is required in this State and how it is proposed to produce that quantity and when this Act will either be repealed or will be a dead letter. The Hon. Minister does not feel that he should tell the House and the people through this House of the measures Government propose to adopt to produce jute in this State, how they propose to succeed in their efforts and how long it will take? In every case where the Government introduce a measure of control, let them be aware that control and blackmarket go together; that is in every case where they introduce control in any matter that touches the freedom of the individual; they should come forward at the same time with a plan and a programme as to how to effect decontrol and how long it would take. After this popular Government came into power we have passed dozens of Acts controlling the activities of individuals and other control measures such as the control of rent and accommodation in the City of Madras and elsewhere in the State. This was intended to be on the Statute Book for only two years, as a temporary measure, but it was extended and still extended and we do not see the end of it simply because the Government have not adopted any measure to decontrol what they have controlled. They are satisfied with control and give some kind of patronage with the result that people suffer. I am only giving an instance in the matter of housing as to how the Government are acting. The Act was passed in the year 1946 and during

these four years, Government ought to have at least constructed houses for their own employees. This they have not done. In the same way, Sir, Government are under the impression that every measure of control should continue for ever, for ages and for all times. There are no principles underlying these measures. I, therefore, ask the Hon. Minister at least to explain now at the third reading stage whether the Government have any idea in their mind of introducing decontrol, to scrap this control measure in a short period of time. I expect the Hon. Minister will give some idea and mention it to the House, or it may be he has no ideas and he will not mention anything."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" The control is introduced because of difficulty in getting jute. As soon as the position eases, we will decontrol it. As for production of jute in this country, Mr. John raised the same point as he did now on 26th November 1949 when the Jute Goods Control Act was under discussion. (Interruption.) The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon replied that we are taking up lands for jute cultivation and we were going to have more jute in course of time."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" The Hon. Minister is reading . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" I am quoting from his speech. As soon as the position eases, jute will be decontrolled again."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Jute (Control of Prices and Sales) Bill, 1950, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1950 (L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1950).

* THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1950)[a] *as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'*

" The main object of the Bill is to give effect to the recommendations of the Malabar and the South Kanara Land Mortgage Banks Committees, 1937, and the Madras Committee on Co-operation, 1939–40, with a view to facilitating the working of land mortgage banks in the Malabar and in the South Kanara districts.

" The Central Land Mortgage Bank issues debentures on the security of the mortgages and other assets transferred to it by the primary land mortgage banks. Such mortgages and assets are now transferred to the Central Land Mortgage Bank by means of registered documents. This not only involves some expenditure

a Printed as Appendix II on pages 701–704 infra.